
Guidance for Cultural Resources Management for the U.S. Army Installations in Korea

Volume II: The 2nd Planning Level Survey (PLS)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	ii
LIST OF FIGURES	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
ACRONYMS	vi
 CHAPTER 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	 1-1
1.1. Area I	1-2
1.2. Area II	1-2
1.3. Area III	1-2
1.4. Area IV	1-2
 CHAPTER 2 GENERAL INFORMATION	 2-1
2.1. Background	2-1
2.2. Goals and Objectives	2-1
2.3. Authority	2-2
 CHAPTER 3 CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY	
3. 2. Area II	
3.2.1. Madison Communications Site	
3.2.2. K-16 Airfield	
3.2.3. Camp Morse	
3.2.4. Sungnam Golf Course	
3.2.5. Tango Commander Post	
3.2.6. Koryosan Army Security Agency	
3.2.7. Camp Yongin	

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Area I

- Mr. Chang-Gu Jung (Camp Liberty Bell, Dagmar North Range, New Mexico Range and Story Range); Mr. Kyung-Su Ham (Shinbuk Relay) and Mr. Kyung-Eeon Yi (Camp Essayons, Camp Stanley and Camp Jackson)

Area II

- Mr. O Pong Kwon (Madison Communications Site, K-16 Airfield, Camp Morse, Sunnam Golf Course, Tango Commander Post, Koryosan Army Security Agency and Camp Yongin)

Area III

- Mr. Sang-Tae Yi (Beason Communications Site and Camp Eagle) and Mr. Chin-Song Kim (High Point)

Area IV

- Mr. Chang-Gyun Han (Brooklyn Communications Site, Chang San Communications Site and Pusan Storage Facility) and Mr. Sung-Nam Kim (Cheju Island Army Recreation Center)

ACRONYMS

ACofS	Assistant Chief of Staff
AR	Army Regulation
Art.	Article
DMZ	Demilitarized Zone
EGS	Environmental Governing Standard
FED	Far East District
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HQ	Headquarters
ID	Infantry Division
IMA	Installation Management Agency
ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management
KORO	Korea Region Office
Mt.	Mountain
PFC	Private First Class
PLS	Planning Level Survey
ROK	Republic of Korea
U.S.	United States
USFK	United States Forces Korea

CHAPTER 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Environmental Branch, Public Works Division of KORO of the U.S. Army IMA, coordinated a planning level survey (PLS) for twenty-two selected U.S. Army installations for the compliance with requirements stated in the United States Forces Korea Environmental Governing Standards (USFK-EGS) and Army Regulation (AR) 200-4. Accordingly, the PLS was conducted to identify and inventory cultural and historic resources within the selected installations in 2002.

The following installations were surveyed:

- Area I: Camp Essayons, Camp Stanley, Camp Jackson, Shibuk Relay, Camp Liberty Bell, Dagmar North Range, Story Range and New Mexico Range
- Area II: Madison Communications Site, K-16 Airfield, Camp Morse, Sunnam Golf Course, Tango Commander Post, Koryosan Army Security Agency and Camp Yongin
- Area III: Beason Communications Site, High Point and Camp Eagle
- Area IV: Brooklyn Communications Site, Chang San Communications Site, Pusan Storage Facility and Cheju Island Army Recreation Center

The data acquisition was completed via comprehensive field examinations by a field examination team consisting of experts in the areas of environmental science, geographic information systems (GIS) and archeology. During the data acquisition process, visual surveys were conducted at the installations, except for Story Range in Area I for safety reasons.

The data acquisition consisted of photographic analysis, object measurements, and detailed notes on the traits of the resources. In addition, geographic locations of the cultural resources were obtained using global positioning systems (GPS) for the development of the Cultural Resources Management System.

A reconnaissance-level literature review was conducted by archeology experts for the evaluation of some of the documented resources such as the remains of the Seoul City Wall at Camp Morse and the engineering structures at the Koryosan Army Security Agency.

1.1. Area I

In Area I, cultural resources were identified from three installations: Camp Essayons, Camp Stanley and Camp Jackson. From Camp Essayons, graves, a pair of stone guardians, stone bridge legs and miscellaneous stone figures. These resources are considered to be marginally significant from historical perspective. Two stone guardians were found from Camp Stanley and one stone guardian from Camp Jackson. No cultural resources were found at Shinbuk Relay, Camp Liberty Bell, Dagmar North Range, Story Range and New Mexico Range.

1.2. Area II

The survey team found cultural resources, which appear to have historical significance, at Camp Morse and Koryosan Army Security Agency. A portion of the Seoul City Wall built during the Chosun dynasty was identified at Camp Morse. Old engineering-structures, known as ponds, were found at the Koryosan Army Security Agency. These structures were once used as fountain wells, and appear to be remains from Oyonji.

A group of five graves belonging to the Jo family and fragments of roof tiles were found at Sunnam Golf course. These findings are not considered to be historically significant. No cultural resources were found from Madison Communications Site, K-16 Airfield, Tango Commander Post and Camp Yongin.

1.3. Area III

No cultural resources were identified at the Area III installations surveyed.

1.4. Area IV

During the course of the field survey, seven pieces of grinding mill stones were found at Cheju Island Army Recreation Center. Although the stones do not have historic significance, they are regarded as useful material for the study of the folk culture of Cheju Island. No cultural resources were identified at the Brooklyn Communications Site, Chang San Communications Site and the Pusan Storage Facility.

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1. Background

The PLS was carried out during FY 2002 to provide baseline information on the cultural and historic resources identified in the 22 selected U.S. Army installations in Korea. The PLS was coordinated by the Environmental Branch, Public Works Division, KORO, IMA for compliance with the requirements set forth in USFK-EGS and AR 200-4, Cultural Resources Management.

The PLS was performed at a reconnaissance level in order to identify the existence of important resources. Detailed lists of the cultural resources identified during the PLS, as well as practical management guidelines are provided in this document to assist installation commanders and cultural resource managers at each installation in establishing appropriate measures for preserving these resources.

2.2. Goals and Objectives

The goal of the Eighth U.S. Army cultural resources management program is to effectively manage cultural resources without sacrificing or compromising military missions. In order to achieve this goal, it is essential for installation commanders to integrate cultural resource management with the following, as set forth in AR 200-4:

- Installation training and testing activities
- Master planning (AR 210-2)
- Environmental impact analysis (AR 200-2)
- Natural resources and endangered species management planning
- Integrated natural resources management plans (AR 200-3)
- Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program

The PLS is implemented as a part of the cultural resources management program. Overall goals of the PLS include:

- Identifying, recognizing, and maintaining significant cultural and historic resources.

- Meeting stewardship requirements.
- Coordinating relationships with the host nation.

Accordingly, this document is designed to assist installation commanders in achieving compliance with regulatory requirements of the Eighth U.S. Army cultural resources management program by providing information on:

- Inventory of cultural resources identified in the PLS
- Management guidelines

In order to achieve these objectives, the procedures illustrated in figure 1.1 in Volume I of this document was developed. The PLS covers the first stage by providing a reconnaissance-level overview on the existence of any cultural resources within the selected installations.

2.3. Authority

As is previously discussed in chapter 2 of Guidance for Cultural Resources Management for the Eighth U.S. Army Installations, Korea - Volume I: In-depth Inventory and Assessment Report on Cultural & Historic Resources on U.S. Army Installations in Korea, the Eighth U.S. Army cultural resources management program was developed based on the requirements stated in following regulations:

- USFK-EGS, dated 15 July 1997
- AR 200-4, Cultural Resource Management, dated 1 October 1998

CHAPTER 3

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

3.2. AREA II

3.2.1. Madison Communications Site

Madison Communications Site (KS344) is located on Mt. Baekunsan, which is approximately 5 miles north of Suwon City. The Headquarters (HQ) area is located on a ridge of the mountain, while the microwave facility sits at the top of the mountain.



Figure 3.10. Panoramic view of Madison Communications Site

Findings

No historic remains were identified.

Management Guidelines

- No cultural/historic property is located within the installation.

3.2.2. K-16 Airfield

K-16 Airfield (KS508) is an army airfield near Camp Colbern, located in the City of Sunnam. K-16, a Republic of Korea (ROK) air base, and it hosts two U.S. Army units, the 1st Battalion, the 52nd Aviation Regiment and the 595 Maintenance Company (USFK website, 2003).

The Sunnam area served as the capital city of the Baekjae (18 ~660) dynasty until the dynasty relocated its capital to Ungjin (today's Kongju area). Namhansan Castle is one of the most famous historic resources in Sunnam. The castle was built during the reign of King Onjo, the first king of the Baekjae dynasty for the protection of the capital (City of Sunnam website, 2003).

Findings

Although the air base in the city of Sunnam covers a substantially large area, the survey did not locate any significant cultural resources. The majority of the area is paved with asphalt and/or concrete making it nearly impossible to locate any buried resources from a reconnaissance level survey.

Management Guidelines

- No cultural/historic property is located within the installation.
- In the event that maintenance or construction personnel encounter any cultural resources, they would need to immediately notify the Assistant Chief of Staff (ACofS), Engineer through the installation commander according to USFK-EGS Art. 12-3. Upon encountering the resources, the personnel should stop any activity that might cause any adverse effect to the resources until appropriate mitigation or transfer is completed.

3.2.3. Camp Morse

Camp Morse (KS644) sits on top of Mt. Namsan, the landmark mountain of the city of Seoul. The facilities include a limited number of structures.

Findings

A part of the Seoul City Wall was identified near buildings S-26, S-21 and S-47. The Seoul City Wall was built between 1396 and 1397 for the protection of the capital city of the Chosun dynasty (1392-1910). The wall surrounded the core areas of today's Seoul. It stretched almost 17 kilometers (about 10.1 miles) connecting four mountains: Mt. Namsan, Mt. Inwangsan, Mt. Bugaksan and Mt. Naksan. The original wall was kept intact until 1915 when Japanese colonial military destroyed most of the gates and many parts of the wall, especially the portions located at lower elevations.

The wall is of significant cultural value. The remaining parts of the wall in Seoul are currently designated as National Historic Site Number 10. However, the wall remains in Camp Morse are currently excluded because the Korean authority is not aware of the remains within the installation boundaries.

The wall found at the installation is about 2.0 to 2.2 meters in height and approximately 20 meters in length. Unfortunately the original shape of the wall was severely damaged. Some parts of the wall surface were reinforced with cement. In addition, some stones that were removed from the wall, were used for construction of nearby bunkers and/or fences.



Figure 3.11. Remains of Seoul City Wall at Camp Morse

The survey did not locate any other cultural properties within the installation. However, considering the location of the camp, there is a significant chance of buried structures or cultural items occurring at the installation.

Management Guidelines

- A signboard is recommended to increase awareness of the wall.
- Maintenance or construction personnel who encounter any cultural resources should need to immediately notify the ACoS, Engineer through the installation commander according to USFK-EGS Art. 12-3. Upon encountering the resources, the personnel should stop any activity that might result in adverse effects to the resources until appropriate mitigation or transfer is completed.
- In-depth assessment is recommended for the site.

3.2.4. Sungnam Golf Course

The Sungnam Golf Course (KS753) was built in 1991. This 18-hole golf course occupies the western slope of the Mt. Namhansan within the Sungnam city limits. As mentioned in the K-16 Airfield section, the Sungnam area is rich in cultural/historic resources.

Findings

During the construction of the golf course, the surface topography was significantly altered. It is therefore difficult to assess the location of buried resources. The survey did reveal two potentially culturally significant areas:

- Five graves located near hole #12
- Fragments of roof tiles found near the main gate and the south side of holes #5 and #6

The five graves were observed to the north of hole #12. Inscriptions on the tombstones indicate that the graves belong to the Jo family. Although they are recent burials with less historic value, their existence needs to be noted and inventoried.



Figure 3.12. Five graves of Jo family near hole #12

Pieces of roof tiles of undetermined age were found near the main gate and the south side of holes #5 and #6, where maintenance work was underway at the time of the survey. These fragments indicate the possible existence of a basal structure of a building under the surface. The possibility of encountering a large amount of buried resources is small because of the significant modification of the topography.

In general, most of the area within the boundary was left intact. The general

geomorphology of the area suggests the possible survival of archaeologically interesting objects under the surface.

Management Guidelines

- Maintain the current condition of the grave.

3.2.5. Tango Command Post

Situated on the foothill of a mountain south of Seoul, Tango Command Post (KS963) is an underground facility with connecting roads and a surrounding fence.

Findings

A grave site, lying on the slope nearby the fence, was observed. This grave appears to be a recent burial. No evidence of the possible existence of buried cultural properties was found from the surface.

Management Guidelines

- Maintain the current condition of the grave.

3.2.6. Koryosan Army Security Agency

Koryosan Army Security Agency (KS968) is located on top of Mt. Koryosan in the northern part of Kanghwa Island. The island has been a strategic high point throughout Korean history from the Three Kingdoms Period (18 ~ 668). Historically, a number of strongholds and military facilities have been built by the kingdoms, which took dominant positions over this area. In the late Chosun dynasty (1860s and 1870s), the island became a fierce battlefield between the Chosun dynasty and Western countries such as France and America.

There are numerous historic properties designated as national treasures including a five-story pagoda (national treasure number 10) and two hardy-orange trees.

Findings

During the survey, a stone structure that appears to be a well was found (figure 3.13) on the summit of the mountain. The structure is sunken into the ground. Fences have been set around the area to prevent any accidents. Due to the tall fence and heavy weed cover, closer observation of the structure was not possible. It is evident, that this is a man made structure of historical significance.



Figure 3.13. A well-shaped stone structure within Koryosan Army Security Agency

Another similar structure was found on the northern slope of the mountain, approximately 50 meters from the camp perimeter (figure 3.14). The layout and structure is almost identical to the one found inside the camp. The inner structure was difficult to observe due to thick vegetation covering.

It appears to have a rectangular structure, each side measuring approximately 20 feet. From the surface, stone lines form the vertical walls rising up several feet, forming the upper part of the structure. As the structure descends below the ground surface, the shape

changes to a round structure. This extends downwards approximately 10 feet.

The remnants of the stone wall-like structure can only be seen in certain locations, which suggest that the summit was exploited at some point in the past and that the well-like structure could be one of the facilities that once existed there.



Figure 3.14. A well-shaped stone structure outside Koryosan Army Security Agency

According to local traditions, there were five wells known as Oyonji, literally meaning Five Lotus Ponds. It is estimated that these two structures might be a part of Oyonji. Since no material or written evidence to suggest their origin could be found, it is difficult to determine what these structures were for and when they were made. Similar structures are found at many other places in Korea, all of which are related to defensive facilities during the time.

Management Guidelines

- In-depth assessment is recommended.

3.2.7. Camp Yongin

Combat Support Coordination Team #3 is currently located in Camp Yongin (KS997). Camp Yongin is located approximately 50 miles west of Seoul and encompasses 7.5 acres. The current HQ building was built in 1984.

Findings

There were no cultural or historic resources found from the installation.

Management Guidelines

- No cultural/historic property is located within the installation.